



## **Conference Proceedings**

**2019 – 15th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 09-10 August, Istanbul**

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

**Nippon Hotel, Taksim, Istanbul, Turkey**

Email: [convener@eurasiaresearch.info](mailto:convener@eurasiaresearch.info)

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## **Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Assoc. Prof. Dr Arzu Baloglu**

**Department of Business Administration, Marmara University,  
Istanbul, Turkey and Part-Time Lecturer, Yeditepe University,  
Istanbul, Turkey**

**Topic: “The Expectations of Care Needed Elderly People in Turkey  
about an Assistive Robot”**

Dr Baloglu completed her undergraduate at the Technical University of Istanbul, her MBA in production management at the University of Istanbul, and her PhD in Information Technology at the University of Istanbul. She has experience of 15 years in production and technology management. She worked for various plants including manufacturing, service and consulting companies as middle or top manager. For instance, Ernst and Young Consulting Turkey are one of the companies, where she added important values within 5 years. Also, she worked in SAP Business for a long time and managed various SAP/ERP projects in Turkey and also abroad. Now she is serving in ERP, CRM and e-business categories as a senior consultant and lecturing at various universities. She gave the lectures and courses in the Universities of Bilgi, Işık and Yeditepe. Additional to these she is sometimes giving conference seminars and company training in her expertise areas. Dr Baloglu has about 15 professional and academic papers, published in various technology magazines and books. And she currently works for Marmara University – Dept. of Business Administration under the title of Asst. Prof and also teaches the same courses at Yeditepe University as a part-time lecturer.

LinkedIn profile: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/assoc-prof-dr-arzu-baloglu-47575411/>

Facebook Account: <https://www.facebook.com/arzu.baloglu.9>

Portal: [www.arzubaloglu.com](http://www.arzubaloglu.com)

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Yulia Kryvenko**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Zaim University, Turkey**

**Topic: Arts for Healing and Social Change. How Being Creative can improve our Quality of Life?**

She received her Master's Degree in Social Work and Doctorate Degree in Social Philosophy from National Aviation University Ukraine in 2013. Since then she acquired particular expertise in qualitative research, phenomenology and philosophy of health sciences. Her empirical research is primarily related to marital satisfaction in intercultural marriages and influence of art therapy on children's well-being. She is also a co-editor of several books and co-author of a number of international publications.

**Profile web links:**

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/yulia-kryvenko-585a69104/>

<https://www.facebook.com/julia.kryvenko>

## **PRESENTERS**

<p><b>Roukia Benyammi</b> ERCICRLSH1916054</p>	<p><b>Enhanced Ajmalicine Production in Hairy Roots of the Medicinal Plant Catharanthus Roseus Treated with Calcium Chloride</b></p> <p><b>Roukia Benyammi</b> ENS – Kouba, Algiers, Algeria LRGB, ENSA (ES1603), Algiers, Algeria</p> <p><b>Majda Salaoui-Khelifi</b> LRGB, ENSA (ES1603), Algiers, Algeria</p> <p><b>Abdelkader Morsli</b> LRGB, ENSA (ES1603), Algiers, Algeria</p> <p><b>Stéphane Desobry</b> ENSAIA of Nancy, France</p> <p><b>Lakhdar Khelifi</b> LRGB, ENSA (ES1603), Algiers, Algeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The medicinal plant, <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>, is invaluable source of many terpenoid indole alkaloids including anticancer molecules as vincristine and vinblastine and antihypertensive molecule ajmalicine. The main limiting hurdle to produce sufficient amount of these compound are the low yield. Hairy roots are an excellent system to study the regulation mechanisms of ajmalicine production. In the present work, we report the analyses of the kinetics of growth and the accumulation of ajmalicine in few selected hairy root lines. The maximum production of ajmalicine coincides with the exponential biomass growth phase. In other hand, the application of different concentration of CaCl<sub>2</sub> during this biomass growth phase showed an important enhancement of ajmalicine production. Specially, after application of 3 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub> during 48 hours, allowed to increase the ajmalicine content by 34,97 % and 39,37 %, respectively, for hairy root lines LP10 and L54.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ajmalicine, Elicitation, LC-MS/MS, Medicinal Plant, Cacl<sub>2</sub>, Secondary Metabolites</p>
<p><b>Mounia Youcef-Ali</b> ERCICRLSH1916055</p>	<p><b>Preventive Biocontrol of Plant Pathologies using Bacterial Strains</b></p> <p><b>Mounia Youcef-Ali</b> Laboratory of Mycology, Biotechnology and Microbial activity, FSNV, University Mentouri Constantine-1, Algéria</p> <p><b>Laid Dehimat</b> Laboratory of Mycology, Biotechnology and Microbial activity, FSNV, University Mentouri Constantine-1, Algéria</p> <p><b>Noreddine Kacem Chaouche</b> Laboratory of Mycology, Biotechnology and Microbial activity, FSNV, University Mentouri Constantine-1, Algéria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Problematic:</b> Significant losses in harvested fruit can be directly attributable to decay fungi. Some of these pathogenic fungi are also the source of mycotoxins that are harmful to humans. Biological control of postharvest decay of fruits, vegetables and grains using antagonistic bacteria has been explored as one of several promising alternatives to chemical fungicides, the use of which is facing increasingly more stringent regulation.</p> <p><b>Goal:</b> In this paper, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> was evaluated for biocontrol activities against <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>, one of the most phytopathogenic fungus.</p>

**Methodology:** The soil bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* designated CWBI-B1567, was isolated from palm trees of arid regions, situated in South-East of Algeria. This classification was based on Gram staining, catalase test, morphology and standard biochemical tests, and confirmed by 16S rDNA based phylogenetic analysis.

**In vitro** assay by co-culture of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Botrytis cinerea* was done on agar plates and bioactive molecules were produced by *Bacillus subtilis* in a liquid culture medium optimised for lipopeptide production. The antifungal activity was equally demonstrated by testing the resulting supernatants and lipopeptide-enriched extracts

**Results:** Our results showed that *Bacillus subtilis* effectively inhibited radial growth of the fungus by developing a zone of lyses of 5 cm at 30°C.

The electro-spray mass spectrometry coupled to liquid chromatography (ESI-LC-MS) analysis revealed that the antifungal compound was similar to the known lipopeptide: iturin and surfactin. Iturin purified from *Bacillus subtilis* had five homologous from C14 to C18 while surfactin had five homologous from C12 to C16.

**Conclusion:** These findings support the potential use of *Bacillus subtilis* CWBI-B1567 for biological control of plant pathologies against *Botrytis cineria* and should be added to the list of *Bacillus* species, as one of the largest sources of bioactive natural products.

**Keywords:** *Bacillus Subtilis* CWBI-B1567, *Botrytis Cineria*, Biocontrol, Phytopathogenic Fungus, (ESI-LC-MS)

Bouhleb Ines  
ERCICRLSH1916062

**Assessment of Rhamnus Alaternus Leaves Extract: Phytochemical Characterization and Antimelanoma Activity**

**Bouhleb Chatti Ines**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia  
University of Gabes, Higher Institute of Applied Science and Technology, Tunisia

**Krichen Yosr**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Ben Toumia Imene**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Lahmar Aida**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Maatoug Mouna**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Ghedira Kamel**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Chekir Ghedira Leila**

Unity of Bioactive Natural Substances and Biotechnology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Monastir, Avicenne Street, Monastir, 5000, Tunisia

**Abstract**

Melanoma is the most serious type of skin cancer, and recently it has become a leading cause of death among the various skin diseases. As a malignant melanoma therapy, standard cancer therapies such as irradiation, chemotherapy, and surgical excision are applied. However, high resistance, limited efficacy, and side effects of current therapeutical methods result in a poor survival rate. Therefore, application of therapeutic agents from natural sources to patients has been attempted as an alternative treatment.

The current report is aimed at finding out whether the anti-melanoma potential of *Rhamnus alaternus* extract. *Rhamnus alaternus*-treated B16F10 cells were analyzed for their metabolic rate and apoptotic potentials. The results showed that *Rhamnus alaternus* extract inhibited cancer cell growth at a dose-dependent manner. Using acridine orange staining under immunofluorescence microscope significant nuclear condensation and morphological changes for B16F10 cells were observed while in the control group the cells without *Rhamnus alaternus* extract treatment revealed normal nuclear morphology. The apoptotic effect of this extract was confirmed using Annexin V/PI double staining and the proteolytic cleavage of poly(ADP ribose) polymerase (PARP). Moreover, this extract also exhibited specific cell cycle inhibition in sub-G0 and S phase. Meanwhile, 9 flavonoids compounds (Quercetin diglucoside ; Quercetin-3-Oneohesperidoside ; Kaempferol-3-O-(2G- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnosyl)-rutinoside ; Rhamnetin hexoside Rhamnetin hexoside ; Kaempferol-3-O-rutinoside ; Rhamnocetin hexoside ; Pilosin hexoside ; Apigenin glucoside and Kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) were purified and responsible for its anticancer activity. Hence, *Rhamnus alaternus* extract may be a possible therapeutic candidate having cytotoxic and anti-melanoma potential.

**Keywords:** *Rhamnus Alaternus*, Anti-Melanoma, Apoptosis, Cell Cycle, B16 F10 Cells

Zahra Bostani Khaledi  
ERCICRLSH1916078

**Impact of Menopause on Sex Life Among Women and Their Spouses**

Zahra Bostani Khaledi

Department Of Midwifery, Social Determinants Of Health Research Center, School Of Nursing And Midwifery, Guilan University Of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Mahmood Abedinzade

Department Of Physiology, School Of Paramedical Sciences, Guilan University Of Medical Sciences, Langrood, Iran

Fatemeh Jafarzadeh-Kenarsari

Department Of Midwifery, Social Determinants Of Health Research Center, School Of Nursing And Midwifery, Guilan University Of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

#### Abstract

**Background:** Satisfying sex life is a sensitive topic that failure to achieve this can have a negative effect on their lives. Sex life can be affected by several factors including age and menopause. The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether menopause in women affects sexual function in their spouses.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out in Rasht, Iran in 2018. 430 menopausal women and their husbands (n=215 couple) were enrolled in current research. Participants selected by multistage sampling method. Female sexual function was investigated using the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), and for evaluating the male sexual function, International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) questionnaire used. To analyze the data, unpaired Student's t-test or Mann-Whitney U test and Pearson correlations were run using SPSS, version 21.

**Results:** Among the 430 sexually active couples were eligible for the analysis with mean ages of 53.6 years (range 46–62) and 57.2 years (range 52–71) for the women and men, respectively. On the basis of the FSFI and IIEF scores, 36.28% (78/215) of the women had sexual difficulty, and 14.88% (32/215) of the men had mild to moderate ED. After adjustment for female age group, the spouses of women with FSD are not significantly lower total and domain scores of the IIEF than those of women without FSD. After further adjustment for other risk factors, FSD of the women was not a significant risk factor for male sexual problems.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, the presence of FSD may not perform a primary contributing factor to ED; but, low sex drive in menopausal women to be mostly impaired intercourse satisfaction and overall satisfaction in their spouses.

**Key Words:** Erectile Function, Female Sexual Function, Couple, Menopause



**A New Strategy for Alleviating Cognitive Dysfunction in Alzheimer Disease**



**Mahmood Abedinzade**  
ERCICRLSH19160079

**Mahmood Abedinzade**

Associate Professor, Medical Biotechnology Research Center, Faculty of paraMedicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

**Mojtaba Hedayati Ch**

Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

**Samane Heydari**

Msc, Medical Biotechnology Research Center, Faculty of Paramedicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

**Iraj Nikokar**

Associate Professor, Medical Biotechnology Research Center, Faculty of paraMedicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

**Abolfazl Khafri**

Quality control of bacterial & parasitic vaccine department, quality control management, razi vaccine and serum research institute, agricultural research education and extension organization (AREEO), Karaj, Iran

**Ali Rezaei Mokarram**

Quality control of bacterial & parasitic vaccine department, quality control management, razi vaccine and serum research institute, agricultural research education and extension organization (AREEO), Karaj, Iran

**Abstract**

**Research objective:** Alzheimer disease (AD), the most common neurodegenerative disease related to memory, and now new therapeutic approaches against AD are required. The current study assigned based on encapsulated Diphtheria Toxoid effects on learning and memory impairment in an animal model.

**Methodology:** Diphtheria Toxoid (DT) nanoparticles carrier prepared by ionic gelation methods. 24 rats randomly divided into 3 groups: 1) Healthy, 2) Alzheimer's disease model induced by beta-amyloid (1-42) injection (1µg/µl Aβ solution was injected intracerebroventricularly to induce AD), 3) Receiving intranasal diphtheria vaccine. The Morris Water Maze (MWM) test was used to examine animal learning and memory.

**Finding:** DT encapsulated nanoparticles prepared with 40 nm average diameter size. In comparison to the healthy group, the AD model animal showed impaired learning and memory significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) while DT administrated animal showed improvement in learning and memory impairment significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Research outcome:** Ameliorating effects of DT nanoparticles against learning and memory impairment observed but further studies needed.

**Future scope:** Evaluation the effect of other vaccine solely and combined with DT on AD.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's Disease / Chitosan / Diphtheria Toxoid

**Using Technology to Support Women with Peri-Natal Depression and Anxiety**

**Sehar Un Nisa Hassan**

Department of Public Health, College of Public Health and Health Informatics, University of Hail, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Abstract**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the period 2015-2030, underscores the need to address the maternal healthcare needs of women in developing countries. Maternal mental health is a significant determinant of women and newborn health. A wide range of interventions at multiple levels is required to address the physical, reproductive and mental healthcare needs of women during pregnancy. Using health informatics to support women with perinatal and post-natal



**Sehar Un Nisa Hassan**  
ERCICRLSH1916080

	<p>depression can be a promising intervention. The current paper presents evidence at adaptation and testing of health application developed keeping in view the Arab cultural context to support women with peri-natal and post-natal depression. A health application in Arabic language have been developed and tested to screen and provide early intervention to women with peri-natal and post-partum depression. Findings have provided useful guidance and support to devise interventions by using technology, which are more affordable, empower women in their healthcare and can be implemented at large scale.</p>
<p>Nassima Elyebdri ERCICRLSH1916081</p>	<p><b>Ethnobotanical Study on The Usage of Plants in Breast Cancer at the Department of Oncology of Tlemcen, Algeria</b></p> <p><b>Elyebdri Nassima</b> Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, Aboubekr Belkaid University, Unity of Pharmacology, Dr. Benzerdjeb Benaouda Hospital, Tlemcen, Algeria</p> <p><b>Helali Amal</b> Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, Aboubekr Belkaid University, Dr. Benzerdjeb Benaouda Hospital, Tlemcen, Algeria</p> <p><b>Tachema Abir</b> Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, Aboubekr Belkaid Universit, Tlemcen, Algeria</p> <p><b>Bendimerad Sanaa</b> Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, Aboubekr Belkaid University, Tlemcen, Algeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Herbal medicine is an ancestral practice that is often adopted by patients suffering from chronic or acute diseases, such as breast cancer. In order to inventory and study plants in the Oncology Department at the University Hospital Center of Tlemcen (northwestern Algeria), an ethnobotanical study was carried out with 130 women over a period of four months (from October 2017 to February 2018). Anonymous survey data were collected using an unsigned questionnaire and then a list of the plants used and identified was established. These were listed in tables, where their names (vernacular and scientific), parts used, instructions for use and frequency of use were summarized. The most frequently cited plants were studied and then monographs and brochures, summarizing their pharmacological properties, toxicity, adverse effects and interactions, which were intended for the staff of the department, were developed. A series of 54 plant species were identified. They were afterwards divided into 36 botanical families, and the most represented were: Lamiaceae, Apiaceae, Rosaceae, Asteraceae, and Fabaceae. The most widely used plants were <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (64.1%), <i>Prunus persica</i> (62%), <i>Nigella sativa</i> (54.3%), <i>Atriplex halimus</i> (34.8%), <i>Annona muricata</i> (12%), <i>Aristolochia longa</i> and <i>Allium sativum</i> (10.9%), <i>Curcuma longa</i> (8.7%) and <i>Olea europea</i> (7.6%). It was found that most of them possess anti-oxidant and anti-cancer preventive activities. Moreover, it was established that 25% of the plants mentioned can cause toxicity and six of them were identified as estrogenic.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Breast Cancer, Ethnobotany, Tlemcen</p>
<p>Tounes Maarouf ERCICRLSH1916085</p>	<p><b>Pistacia Lentiscus Oil against Mercuric Chloride-Induced Toxicity in The Domestic Rabbit Oryctolagus Cuniculus</b></p> <p><b>Tounes Maarouf</b> Laboratory of Animal Ecophysiology, Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, University Badji Mokhtar-Annaba, Annaba- 23000, Algeria</p> <p><b>Samia Benzazia</b> Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, University of 20 August 1955, Skikda- 21000, Algeria</p> <p><b>Cherif Abdennour1</b> Laboratory of Animal Ecophysiology, Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, University Badji Mokhtar-Annaba, Annaba- 23000, Algeria</p>

**Abstract**

The objective of this study was to investigate the possible protective role of Pistacia lentiscus oil against Hg-induced toxicity in domestic rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Twenty four males were divided into three groups. The control was fed a basic diet, whereas the other two groups were treated either by Hg alone (1g HgCl<sub>2</sub>/Kg food) or Hg-oil (1g HgCl<sub>2</sub>/Kg food + 5% Pistacia oil), respectively, for 37 consecutive days. After exposure and treatment periods, rats were sacrificed; blood and epididymis semen samples, were collected and specimens of testis were taken, compared to the control. The results have revealed that the MDA concentration has increased significantly in the Hg group compared to the control, which means that animals have been subjected to oxidative stress. On the other hand, the Hg-oil has maintained the MDA within normal levels. Total antioxidants have been reduced significantly in the Hg group, compared to the other two groups. However, the presence of oil has not maintained completely the antioxidants within their normal range. The immunological parameters represented by total leucocytes counts, lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes, have not been affected either in the Hg or in Hg-oil group. As well the mineral status of iron and calcium was not affected in both treated groups, despite the observed slight variations. While semen biology has showed a slight non-significant decrease in sperm concentration and speed of Hg exposed group compared to the control. However, the motility was decreased significantly in the Hg group compared to the other two groups. Sperm viability was also decreased significantly in the Hg, but not in the Hg-oil group. Semen biology data were well supported by histopathological finding. In conclusion, the data obtained in the present study suggests that *P. lentiscus* oil has a protective effect against mercury -induced toxicity.

**Keywords:** Mercury Chloride, Pistacia Lentiscus, Oxidative Stress, Immunological Parameters, Mineral Status, Fertility

**Benhamimed El Attafia  
ERCICRLSH1916092**

**The disinfection by-products (THMs) levels in drinking tap water at Mostaganem region  
(Northern West Algeria)-Algeria**

**Benhamimed El-Attafia**

**Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural and Life Sciences, Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University of  
Mostaganem, Algeria**

**Abstract**

Chlorine is commonly used for the disinfection of drinking water in Algeria. During chlorination, chlorine reacts with organics matter in water to form the chlorination by-products including trihalomethanes. The high concentration autorised in drinking water is 100µg/l. These are carcinogenic compounds for humans. This problem leads us to undertake a study about hyperchloration and trihalomethanes analysis in drinking water, especially in Mostaganem region. For this, 18 samples of tap water are collected and analyzed using headspace solid-phase microextraction during the year 2017. The results obtained have shown that the maximal concentration is 172.61µg/l was in Achaacha region and 17.54µg/l in Salamandre area. It was concluded that the drinking tap water distributed in Mostaganem region, contains a considerable amount of Trihalomethanes, chlorodibromomethane and bromoform are in majority, this could impact directly on consumer's health during a long period of time.

**Keywords:** Analyse, Tap Water, Trihalomethanes, Mostaganem



**Suhaila Samaae  
ERCICRLSH1916093**

**Aflatoxin Contamination of Instant Tea in Beverage Shop at Yala Province, Thailand**

**Suhaila Samaae**

**Lecturer in Public Health, Sirindhon College of Public Health, Yala, Praboromajachanak  
Institute, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand**

**Anchalee Pongkaset**

**Lecturer in Public Health, Sirindhon College of Public Health, Yala, Praboromajachanak  
Institute, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand**

**Abstract**

This study was to explore an amount of fungi and aflatoxin contaminated in instant tea in beverage shop and the factors correlated to physical factors according to the food sanitary principles of the shops in yala province. There were 73 shops and 73 tea samples were examined for amount of fungi by Standard Plate counts. Aflatoxin assay was also tested with Quicking Biotech (ISO 9000). The

study indicated that there were 73 stalls. 31.6% was plastic containers and sealed packs were 52.6%. At 94.7% showed shelf life on 2gdays and 36.8% indicated pending in storage. 73 tea sample were contaminated and 55 % of them were lower than the food sanitation standard level, Food Sanitation Division of the Department of Health Ministry of Public Health. Fungi accounted for 61.64% in the ranged of 2- 30 CFU / ml of sample and amount of aflatoxin contaminated was 30.50% that is lower than the standard (up to 20 ppb). Even the amount of aflatoxin was not exceed the standard but if the consumers eat continuously, the aflatoxin will accumulute in the bodies and finally become to get liver cancer. For the consumers, they should be careful for themselves by choosing the clean and safety products that will be more safe for their healths.

**Keywords:** Fungal Contamination of Tea, Aflatoxin



Faham Khamesipour  
ERCICRLSH1916094

**A Systematic Review of Human Fungal Pathogens Carried by The Housefly (Musca Domestica L.)**

**Faham Khamesipour**

Department of Pathobiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran  
Health Policy Research Center, Institute of Health, Shiraz University of Medical Science, Shiraz, Iran

**Abstract**

The synanthropic house fly, *Musca domestica* (Diptera: Muscidae), is a mechanical vector of pathogens, some of which cause serious diseases in humans and domestic animals. In the present study, a systematic review was done on the types and prevalence of human fungal pathogens carried by the house fly. Major health-related electronic databases including PubMed, PubMed Central, Google Scholar, and Science Direct were searched for relevant literature on fungal pathogens that have been isolated from the house fly. Among the titles included, 15 and 3 described fungi and bacteria+fungi, respectively. Most of the house flies were captured in/around human habitation and animal farms. Pathogens were frequently isolated from body surfaces of the flies. Numerous publications also reported antimicrobial resistant fungi isolated from house flies. This review showed that house flies carry a number of fungal pathogens which can cause serious infections in humans and animals. More studies are needed to identify new pathogens carried by the house fly.

**Keywords:** House Fly, Mechanical Transmission, Fungal

Egwuta Chukwuebuka  
ERCICRLSH1916097

**Basic Education**

**Egwuta Chukwuebuka**

Enterprenuer, Jamino Ventures Nig Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria

**Abstract**

The purpose of this note is to provide teachers, caregivers, instructors and trainers with practical ideas on how best to include children with disabilities in all their activities. It acts as a supplement to the UNICEF Education Kit Handbook. The first part of the note is common to all three modules (Early Childhood Development, Basic Primary Education and Recreation). It provides general information on why it is so important to take an inclusive approach and focus on ensuring children with disabilities are not only present, but can participate fully and achieve. It also provides suggestions on how to raise awareness and encourage the community and others to get involved in ensuring all children benefit from learning and play opportunities and provides practical suggestions on how to reach out to children with different disabilities. The second part of this note focuses on a particular module of the handbook and provides concrete examples and practical advice on how to include all children in activities. Acknowledgements This guide is a result of the cooperation between UNICEF's Programme Division and Supply Division. Gopal Mitra, Programme Specialist, Disability Section UNICEF HQ, provided the overall leadership to the development of this guidance note – managing all the inputs and providing the conceptual framework for the guidance. The guide was prepared by the Enabling Education Network (EENET) with crucial inputs being provided by UNICEF's Education and Early Childhood Development (ECD) Sections. Special thanks to Chris Cormency and Lene Hanson of UNICEF's Supply Division for their advice and support throughout the process. Helpful comments and suggestions were provided by Lisa Bender, Rosangela Berman-Bieler, Kelly Bonner, Anna Burlyaeva, Arnaud Conchon, Amy Farkas, Brenda Haiplik, Luke Hanson, Tamara Rusinow, Lieve Sabbe, Megan Tucker and Jim Dawson. We would appreciate any feedback on the guide as a result of its use. Please send any feedback to [disabilities@unicef.org](mailto:disabilities@unicef.org)

excluded from activities that other children take for granted, like making friends, playing with friends, having fun, playing sports and other recreational activities. They are often excluded from many of the things that help children develop and give them opportunities to reach their full potential. Yet they have the same right to be included in these activities as all children. These guidelines will give you – the caregiver, teacher, instructor or trainer – practical ideas for including children with disabilities in all activities. Each child you work with is unique. By recognising the individual needs of every child you will be able to offer the same quality of education and instruction that all children need and have a right to. You are an important person in each child's development. Whichever module of the UNICEF handbook you are using, if you are flexible in your approach to teaching and training and use your imagination, you can be confident in teaching ALL children, including those with disabilities. Think about what a child CAN do, not what he/she CANNOT do. See the child – not the disability. Raise awareness that children with disabilities will be included in your activities Whichever module of the emergencies handbook you are using and whatever ages the children are, you will need to spread the word in the community that children with disabilities are welcome to join in and will be included. You need to do this when planning the activities, and keep doing it throughout your programme. Your main message will be that children with disabilities can attend the school, early childhood centre, or recreational activity, and that they can participate in the activities and achieve something too, just like other children can. Activities are not inclusive if children with disabilities are just physically attending the school or activity. Inclusion is about providing the opportunities for ALL children to be present, to participate and to achieve.



Nwachukwu Chukwuka  
Christian  
ERCICRLSH1916099

**The Relevance and Application of Operations Research in Managerial Decision Making (a Case Study of Nigeria Manufacturing Organization)**

Nwachukwu Chukwuka Christian

Research and Managerial, Chuka Nwachukwu and Co. Enterprise, Lagos, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Operations research is one of the most comprehensive research and analysis approaches to decision making. It is a product of World War II. Although its antecedents in scientific method, higher mathematics, and such tools as probability theory go back far beyond that period. There is extensive empirical evidence on its successful application in solving problems in American industries and across Europe. But not much has been heard of its usefulness in Nigeria. This research study is therefore a move toward this direction. The study is focused at findings out the relevance and the extent of application of Operations Research techniques in the decision-making process of managers in manufacturing firms across the South Eastern zone of Nigeria. To realize the objective of this study, the quasi-experimental design was employed, likewise, the descriptive research was used because it allows the researcher to look for fresh ideas and insight which helps to explain what was seen and how the identified variables inter-relate. Employing the simple random sampling technique, a sample size of 133 (determined through Saunders formula) out of the 1,482 workers in the six (6) manufacturing firms selected from Abia, Anambra and Imo States was used for this study. Primary data was collected through the administration of structured questionnaire validated by experts to ascertain the appropriateness of the items. Oral interviews were conducted as appropriate simple percentages were also used for data analyses. The Chi-square formula was to test the research hypothesis. The findings of the study showed that Basic statistics, inventory control techniques forecasting technique, Break-even analysis and decision analyses are the most frequently applied operations Research techniques in decision-making process of Nigerian managers in manufacturing firms. Only very few (23% or 31%) managers are familiar with the use of transportation technique, linear programming, computer simulation and PERT/CPM. It was further revealed that these techniques have been successfully applied by Nigerian managers in decision concerning the selection of building sites of plants, pricing, advertising and bidding procedures, development of quantity discount schedules, compatibility analysis for new products, and in locating points of distribution and warehousing. We strongly recommend the formation of Operations Research associations among Nigeria managers in public and private sectors and practitioners for there is none existing for now. This, we feel will encourage the floating of more operations Research journals, and regular mounting of seminars and workshops, thereby improving on the awareness level of the existence and relevance of Operations Research in Nigeria.



Sen Yang  
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**The Influence Of Physiological Characteristics On Blood Pressure Estimation Using Ppg Features And Machine Learning Models**

Sen Yang

International Doctoral Innovation Centre, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Ningbo, China,

Yaping Zhang

International Doctoral Innovation Centre, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Ningbo, China,

Stephen P. Morgan

Optics and Photonics Research Group, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK,

Siu-Yeung Cho

International Doctoral Innovation Centre, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Ningbo, China,

Ricardo Correia

Optics and Photonics Research Group, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK,

Long Wen

School of Economics, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Ningbo, China,

**Abstract**

The detection, evaluation, prevention, and treatment of hypertension to minimize the risk of its complications play important roles in both clinical medicine and daily life. The most effective prevention and control of hypertension is still to check the blood pressure levels regularly and continuously. Although the conventional blood pressure measurement methods are immediate, precise and cheap, there still exist some inherent disadvantages, such as invasive, discontinuous, cuff-required or not suitable in routine use. Therefore, some researchers investigate new approaches to measure blood pressure continuously and without cuff by calculating the 'time delay' in time propagation of physiological waves. To avoid the complex measurements of these physiological waves, a novel approach that exploits non-invasive and continuous blood pressure prediction methods based on only photoplethysmogram (PPG) features and investigates the influence of inclusion of various combinations of physiological characteristics by using machine learning algorithms is presented in this study. After the pre-processing of a high-quality PPG signal database, 12 features extracted from PPG signal and its derivatives, along with the 5 physiological features including gender, age, height, weight and BMI from each subject, are used as inputs to three different machine learning models, namely lasso regression, support vector machine (SVM) and artificial neural networks (ANN), for the purpose of predication of blood pressure. The performance of machine learning models and the estimation accuracy of the algorithms are evaluated using the international standard. The results show that the inclusion of increased number of physiological characteristics leads to improved accuracy of blood pressure estimation. Future research will focus on model optimization to improve the blood pressure estimation accuracy further.

**Keywords:** Blood Pressure, Physiological Characteristics, Photoplethysmography (PPG) Signal

**A Comparative Study with Bootstrap Re-Sampling Techniques to Uncover Behavior of Unconditional Hazards and Survival Functions for Gamma and Inverse Gaussian Frailty Models.**

Marthin Pius

Hacettepe University, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Statistics, 06800, Beytepe, Ankara, Turkey

Nihal Ata Tutkun

Hacettepe University, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Statistics, 06800, Beytepe, Ankara, Turkey

**Abstract**

In this manuscript we compare the effectiveness of gamma and inverse Gaussian distributions for frailty term in modeling survival data for heterogeneous populations. Different baseline hazards



Pius Sindiyo Marthin  
YRSICRLSH1916051

were considered including exponential, Weibull and Gompertz. We derived the closed form expressions for unconditional hazard and survival functions under each baseline distribution for both gamma and inverse Gaussian frailty models. We applied both graphical and simulation approach to compare the models based on unconditional hazards and survival functions. General overview from graphical approach indicate that gamma distribution under the Gompertz and Weibull baseline hazards is better compared to inverse Gaussian in modeling survival data for heterogeneous population. Results from simulation also shows superiority of gamma distribution in modeling survivals for heterogeneous population especially when the sample size is small. For large samples, inverse Gaussian is more efficient compared to gamma distribution. Most cases when exponential baseline hazard is used, results appeared to be poor compared to when Weibull or Gompertz baseline hazards were used for both gamma and inverse Gaussian frailty models.  
Keywords: Frailty, Conditional Hazards, Bootstrap Resampling Technique, Laplace Transform

## LISTENERS

<p><b>Elvis Ojo</b> Science Laboratory Technology, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Aiyowie Omorodion</b> Food Science and Technology, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Jeffrey Jahman</b> Computer Science, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Stanley Ugochukwu Kekeocha</b> Zoology, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Victor Eke</b> MBA, Data Management, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Chima Godswill Ejimadu</b> Environmental Science, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Kingsley Ekene Nnanna</b> Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Emmanuel Chinonye Okolie</b> Environmental Management, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916049</p>
<p><b>Adefemi Adekunle</b> Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Department of Marketing Department, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916050</p>
<p><b>Aliu Azeez Adekunle</b> Federal polytechnic Ilaro Department of Marketing Department, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916050</p>
<p><b>Salako Abiodun Idris</b> Sollemlarry Nigeria Limited, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916050</p>
<p><b>Kawunwi Stephen</b> Oluwaseyi Sollemlarry Nigeria Limited, Abeokuta, Ogun state, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1916050</p>
<p><b>Iliass EL Harchaoui</b> Sciences Biologie, University of IBN Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco</p>

<b>ERCICRLSH1916051</b> Ifunanya Miracle Okedu Department of Pharmacy, Near East University, Lefkosia, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus <b>ERCICRLSH1916053</b>
<b>Soud Abdellah</b> M.B.A, Leadstar college, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa <b>ERCICRLSH1916056</b>
<b>Bukar Alhaji Ibrahim</b> Physiotherapy, Noida International University, Noida, India <b>ERCICRLSH1916057</b>
<b>Mohiuddin Fnu</b> Education Consulting, Golden Education Service, Dhaka, Bangladesh <b>ERCICRLSH1916058</b>
<b>Ghadah Sabagh</b> Doctor, Alaqeq Hospital, Taif , Saudi Arabia <b>ERCICRLSH1916059</b>
<b>Raja Afaq Ahmed Kha</b> Ngo, Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Programme, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan <b>ERCICRLSH1916060</b>
<b>Boimah Saryon</b> Business, United Methodist University, Monrovia, Liberia. <b>ERCICRLSH1916061</b>
<b>Malki zoulikha</b> Health Sector, Algeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916063</b>
<b>Henry Kadallah Saryon</b> Department of Science, University of Liberia, Monrovia <b>ERCICRLSH1916064</b>
<b>Ganiu Olarewaju Enitan</b> Hospital Laboratory, Hospital Laboratory Services Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916065</b>
<b>Iyabo Anike Ibikunle</b> University College Hospital, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916066</b>
<b>Hsien-ju Lee</b> Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Municipal Min-Sheng Hospital, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan <b>ERCICRLSH1916067</b>
<b>Kazeem Adeleke</b> Department of Biology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH19160698</b>
<b>Abdulrahaman Abass Abiodun</b> Engineering, University of Lagos, University of Lagos, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916069</b>
<b>Olabode Olubosayo Runsewe</b> Molly Specialist Hospital, Molly Specialist Hospital, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916070</b>
<b>Chukwudi Aninwene</b> Department of Animal Science, Federal University, Lafia, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916071</b>
<b>Michael Ukaonu</b> Department of Animal Science, Federal University, Lafia, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916072</b>
<b>Ugochukwu Ogbonna</b> Department of Biology, Federal University, Lafia, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916073</b>
<b>Leonard Chukwuocha</b> Department of Biology, Federal University, Lafia, Nigeria



<b>ERCICRLSH1916074</b> Kolawole Homis Heartcare, Rufus White Limited, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916075</b> Otega Victor Zoology, Nasarawa State University(Nsuk) Keffi, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916076</b> Nwakanma Ezenwa Medical Laboratory, IMO State University, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916077</b> Amina Sharipova Internal Medicine, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
<b>ERCICRLSH1916082</b> Obum Goodluck Ebene Research Manager, Saboeleja Trading and Investment Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916083</b> Chukwuwnike Benjamin Ojete Admin, University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Rivers state, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916086</b> Chinedu Edwin Albert Admin, Leadmark Integrated Investment Limited,100 Kwame Nkrumah Street, Asokoro Abuja, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916087</b> Usman Jerry Favour Solomon I.T Manager, Saboeleja Trading and Investment Ltd, Lagos Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916088</b> Chinemerem Emmanuel Ijesa Agricultural Science, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916090</b> Odinakachukwu Vincent Egbuchilem Royal both Ventures Nigeria Limited Abuja, Abuja, Nigeria
<b>ERCICSTR1916091</b> Lukuman Gbadebo Salami Department of Community Health, Ede North Local Government, Oja Timi, Ede, Netherlands
<b>ERCICRLSH1916096</b> Fatou Demba Sales and Marketing, Demba's Creation, Mayamba, Gambia
<b>ERCICRLSH1916098</b> Fatou Demba Sales and Marketing, Demba's Creation, Mayamba, Gambia
<b>ERCICRLSH1916100</b> Merve Nur Sevinc Department of Psychology, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>ERCICRLSH1916102</b> Sasa Stajic Department of Psychology, University of East Sarajevo, Pale, Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>ERCICRLSH1916101</b> Onuorah Emmanuel Mmaduabuchukwu Research Manager, Mudab Network Services, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>ERCICRLSH1916103</b> Bakary Touray Health Science, West African Secondary School, Banjul, Gambia
<b>ERCICRLSH1916104</b> Frank kwasi Agyei Bio Manufatuer, Ayaresa Herbal Center, Kumasi, Ghana
<b>ERCICRLSH1916105</b> Abdullah Al Akib Department of Sceince and Technology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

<b>ERCICRLSH1916106</b> Ali Hassan Ibrahim Humanitarian, Daryeel Organization, Somalia, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916107</b>
Tim Chimezie Supervisor Councillor on Medical and Primary Health, Ovia South-West Local Government, Ovia South-West, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916108</b>
Alfred Uzor Okor Supervisor Councillor for Health, Awka North Local Government, Awka, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916109</b>
Emmanuel Prince Ozobi Foreign Desk, Nigeria Union of Journalist, Abuja, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916110</b>
Okeke Kwalu Ifenna Fabian Foreign Desk Editor, Union Journalist, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916111</b>
Adewale Orolu Health Department Al-Saheed Nigeria Enterprises, Al-Saheed Nigeria Enterprises, Ibadan, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916113</b>
Zahra Afrasiabi Environmental, Science, Soka University of America, Aliso Viejo, California, USA <b>ERCICRLSH1916112</b>
Emeka Agim Sağlık Araştırması, Synergy Global Resources Ltd, Benin, Nijerya <b>ERCICRLSH1916114</b>
Julius Egharewa Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916115</b>
Ugochukwu Edeh Administration, Royal Edifice Ventures, Lagos, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916116</b>
Nwankwo John Okechukwu Health, Enugu State Ministry of Health, Enugu, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916117</b>
Bartholomew Okwor Health, Enugu State Ministry of Health, Enugu, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916117</b>
Nwafor Obinna. S. Health, Enugu State Ministry of Health, Enugu, Nigeria <b>ERCICRLSH1916117</b>

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- 2019 – 18th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 19-20 September, Jakarta
- 2019 – 19th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 September, Hong Kong
- 2019 – 20th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 October, Dubai
- 2019 – 21st International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Prague
- 2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok
- 2019 – 23rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 November, Singapore
- 2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai
- 2019 – 25th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Sydney
- 2019 – 26th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 December, Bali
- 2019 – 27th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 December, Bangkok
- 2019 – 28th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 December, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20-21 February, Dubai
- 2020 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 06-07 March, Melbourne
- 2020 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 March, Singapore

- 2020 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 03-04 April, Tokyo
- 2020 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 April, London
- 2020 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Berlin

